

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines. Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication. Advertisers are requested to note that the management cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES. may be had on application to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts. Terms Moderate.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Director, Gopaladas Laldas, Kalba-devi Road, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER practical well experienced. Apply stating qualifications, previous appointments held, salary expected to Box No. 182, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5177

WANTED.—Two Telegraph Inspectors, pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of telegraph maintenance work, and age must not exceed thirty. Apply to—SUPERINTENDENT, Electrical Branch, 5204 B. N. Railway, Khargpur.

SHORTHAND TYPIST wanted for Local and Carr. Superintendent's Office, B. & C. I. Railway, Parol. Salary Rs. 50. Applicants should submit their names with copies of testimonials to the undersigned on or before September 20th when selected applicants will be advised of the date on which to appear for examination. 5205

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of Cinematograph Films about two lakhs feet. Subjects, features, Key-stone, Kamas, and various others, both coloured and plain. All films are in excellent order, and very little used. Offers for hire considered, rates very cheap, list of subjects on application. Apply to Box No. 115 Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with offers. 4367

WANTED.—A HEALTH OFFICER of the 2nd Class possessing a degree of M.B.S., B.S., (Bombay) on Rs. 150-100-300 per annum for the Shikarpur Municipality subject to the conditions laid down in Government Resolution No. 3435 of 13-5-1915. The candidate must state his age and credentials. Applications must reach the undersigned before 30th September, 1916, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Preference will be given to candidates who have already taken the Bombay Sanitary Course in Hygiene and Epidemiology.

(Sd.) ASARDAS M. N., President, Shikarpur Municipality.

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

(Daily Edition.)

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

Owing to the continued increase in the cost of materials, we have been compelled to increase the subscription rates from September 1st, payable strictly in advance, as follows:—

LOCAL (INCLUDING DELIVERY.)	
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	10 0
Quarterly	5 0
Monthly	2 0
MOFUSSIL (INCLUDING POSTAGE.)	
Yearly	Rs. 25 0
Half-yearly	12 8
Quarterly	6 4
Monthly	3 8

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL AND MOFUSSIL	
Yearly	Rs. 5 0
Half-yearly	2 8

The subscriptions of the "Bombay Chronicle" still remain lower than that of any other English daily paper in Western India.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m. (S. T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR. "Bombay Chronicle." Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY the 10th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 5208

NOTICE.

THIS UNDERSIGNED will not be responsible for any debts contracted by W. YEN-KAYA, at present employed as Master Tailor of the Royal Artillery Depot Kirkee. M. B. WALKER, 2/Lieut. R.F.A. Commanding Royal Artillery Depot, Kirkee.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that A. NARSIMMALOO is no longer employed as Master Tailor of the Royal Artillery Depot, Kirkee. Further, that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him. H. B. WALKER, 2/Lieut. R.F.A. Commanding Royal Artillery Depot, Kirkee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 783 OF 1916. NANU NUSSEERWANJI BHARUCHA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Chowpaty outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiff.

vs. ANANT JAMNASHANKAR VYAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a merchant, carrying on business at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay Defendant.

The Defendant abovesigned. TAKE Notice that the plaintiff has on the 10th day of July 1916 filed the above suit against you claiming from you Rupees 2,232-13-6 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 26th June 1916 till judgment and costs of this suit and interest on judgment at six per cent. per annum till payment.

And take notice that the Court has by an Order dated the 10th day of August 1916 summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of September 1916 at 11-15 (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to the above named plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1916.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI, Acting Prothonotary. (Sd.) W. J. HOWARD, The 31st day of August, 1916. Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys. 5151

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS RATE. Southern Star 150° Rs. 7-9-2 per case. Unicorn 125° Rs. 6-12-2 per case.

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse 6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p. m. TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

A GREAT COLLECTION OF VAUDEVILLE CELEBRITIES!

Ed. PIERCE and MARIE ROSLYN

In a remarkable musical melange "A WHIRL OF MELODY" A remarkable entertainment embracing Grand Opera to Ragtime.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES OUTDONE"

A Screaming Trick Film Comedy.

MISS DORIS EARLE. The Magnetic Comedienne.

For the first time in Bombay

DAN ROE and DOROTHY SUTTON

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT. TEL. No. 1271.

GRAND PATETI PROGRAMME. THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THE JOCKEY OF DEATH

A remarkable Four-Reel Production. Abounding in startling incidents, clever acting and intrepid feats in the circus, on the river, and by rail and road.

A SUBJECT OF EXCEPTIONAL INTEREST

with more thrilling incidents than have ever before been seen in one film.

SEE ALSO OUR SPECIAL PATETI PICTURES.

ALL-INDIA TEAM.

Cricket Carnival Topical, showing all our leading players including Maharaja of Patiala and Major Mistry.

A PARSII WEDDING

At Allibless Bag. One of the most popular little pictures shown in Bombay.

3 Shows Nightly—6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10; 10-15 to 11-45. PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday, Sunday & Monday 5 to 6-30.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

CONCLUDING INSTALLMENT OF

"THE NAPOLEONIC EPICS."

Five long parts.

Containing all the most exciting episodes in the life of Napoleon Bonaparte and including the great spectacular scenes of the retreat from Moscow, the Battle of Waterloo and Napoleon's voyage to St. Helena.

The story of the brief but romantic life of Napoleon's son, the King of Rome, is also told in an interesting and beautiful manner. The latter scenes take place amid the intrigues of the Austrian Court. Some very fine child acting is a notable feature of this part of the film.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

"The whole film demonstrates the enormous educational value of the cinema while it is of great interest to ordinary picture goers because of the excitement of the battle scenes."—TIMES OF INDIA. "The whole bill is attractive and larger audiences should be the rule all the week!"—ADOCATE OF INDIA.

The present programme also contains:

"ACROSS THE HALL."

A splendid comic story about two married couples, who had flats on the same floor. They all got mixed up in several amusing incidents, but happiness reigned in the end.

Last Mail's.

PATHE GAZETTE.

WONDERFUL BATTLE MUSIC WITH THE BIG FILM.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

THE TONIC OF TONICS.

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up: get ready for the coming monsoon days.

Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up: get ready for the coming monsoon days. Banish from the system the weariness and lassitude left over from summer. Restore the rundown condition, strengthen the blood, increase the appetite, build up old or young, as the need may be. The most marvellous remedy on the face of the earth, for fevers, convalescents, for weak ladies and busy, active adults.

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls. Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use. Get a bottle to-day.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. No. 165 (Dept. 9), Juma Masjid, MAHATMA, BOMBAY.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The monsoon has strengthened and rainfall has been abundant in Burma, North-east India and the Peninsula. A depression is forming in the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Berar, Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan; local in Assam, Bengal, Chhota Nagpur, Bihar and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Mysore.

The principal amounts are Akyab four inches, Bassein three, Diamond Island two, Rangoon, Kyanpyu one and a half, Bhamo, Myittha and Darjeeling one, Cox's Bazar and Hazaribagh two, Purnea five, Darbhanga three, Gorakhpur and Chanda one, Ratnagiri six, Karwar two, Mangalore and Mercara one, and a half, Calicut, Marmagao and Bijapur one, Sholapur and Aurangabad two, Parbhani and Gulbarga one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in east United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 11th Sept. 1916.	Total since 1st Sept. 1916.	June to Sept. 1916.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0.83	72.67	69.30
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0.98	79.47	72.52
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0.97	78.45	68.11
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	1.30	81.88	75.64

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TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. S. P. m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. 29.625 Fahr. 29.625 Deg. 77.7 Deg. Dew Point 77.0 Deg. Relative humidity (index) 0.940 Extent of cloudy sky (0 to 10) 9.6 Maximum temperature of air 82.9 " Minimum " 76.6 " General direction of wind from (compass) E.N.W.W.N.W. Movement of wind " " " 160 Miles Fall of rain " " " 0.54 inches Total fall during month " 6.79 " Do do " " " 72.74 " Additional fall of rain up to 40 and 40 " of 9th " " " 0.4 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights at the tide gauge in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time difference of water is at Prince's Dock:—

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day.	Time.	Day.	Time.
Mon. 11	11 28	11	4 55
Tues. 12	12 12	12	5 41
Wed. 13	12 58	13	6 14
Thurs. 14	1 45	14	6 48
Fri. 15	2 32	15	7 25
Sat. 16	3 20	16	8 04
Sun. 17	4 08	17	8 46

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Day.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Mon. 11	6.29 a.m.	6.40 p.m.
Tues. 12	6.30 a.m.	6.41 p.m.

18 (Wednesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 41m.
19 (Thursday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m.
20 (Friday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m.
21 (Saturday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 41m.
22 (Sunday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 40m.

PHASES OF THE MOON. First Quarter 12th Sept. 5th 9.16 a.m. Full Moon 13th 20 0.00 a.m. Last Quarter 15th 11h. 5. m. a.m. New Moon 18th 21h. 4.30 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th September, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature continues in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.14 inch. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Temperature is in excess in Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para reports 0.44 inch. of rain and Surat 0.32 inch. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been locally abundant. Akola 0.25 inch. Amraoti 0.82 inch and Chanda 0.99 inch. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Bombay has had 0.83 inch. Ratnagiri 5.94 inch, Mormugao 1.21 inch, and Karwar 2.15 inch. Skies are overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Malogaon has had 0.43 inch, Ahmednagar 0.70 inch, Poonah 0.75 inch, Sholapur 2.34 inch, Bijapur 1.11 inch, Belgaum 0.10 inch, Aurangabad 1.23 inch, and Hyderabad 0.27 inch. Skies are generally heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rainfall in the Bombay Deccan but a decrease in south Malabar, south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the Central Provinces, Gujarat and the Madras Deccan, while a few showers have occurred on the Coromandel Coast and in Kathiawar. Conditions continue in all probability disturbed in the Bay of Bengal or in the adjacent parts inland outside of the reporting area.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bay of Bengal and Hyderabad and local rain in the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras Coast. A few showers may occur in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 11th. of September 1916.

Temp Shade.	Humidity.	Rainfall.
8 a.m.	5 a.m.	5 a.m.
10 a.m.	10 a.m.	10 a.m.
12 a.m.	12 a.m.	12 a.m.
2 p.m.	2 p.m.	2 p.m.
4 p.m.	4 p.m.	4 p.m.
6 p.m.	6 p.m.	6 p.m.
8 p.m.	8 p.m.	8 p.m.

STATIONS.

PARSI CLUB.

Sheth. Do. (10th Sept.) 91.450.0.85 0.25

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SHIPPING

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 1st of Bhadrabad, 1972.
Parsi: 2nd of Farvardin 1296.
Mahomedan: 13th of Jelkad, 1352.
Sunrise: 6.26 a.m. Sunset: 6.45 p.m.
Phases of the Moon: Last Quarter, 15th Sept.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

Mrs. Jambhaji Nagdas Sakai Memorial meeting, Madhav Baug, 5 p.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Final: Presidency v. Parsis, second day, 11-30 a.m.
Criminal Sessions of High Court, 11-30 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, September 13.
Quadrangular Cricket Final: Presidency v. Parsis, third day, 11-30 a.m.
FRIDAY, September 15.
University of Bombay: Meeting of the Senate, Sir Cowaji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Chattri Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Saadhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

"MANIBEHN"—Mother of Sub-Judge Munim and Lieut. Munim, I. M. S., and daughter of Rao Bahadur Chandulal at Surat on 8th, deeply mourned by her children.

ROMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, K.T., A.D.C., Commanding.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 16th September: C. H. Partridge and Corporal Robert Graham.
Riding School—Riding School drill at 7-15 a.m.
Diamond-cut Drill—There will be drill in the Town Hall, to-day Tuesday evening the 12th instant, at 6 p.m.
Squadron Parade—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 14th instant, Rendezvous Church Gate Station, at 7-15 a.m. Dress—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles. No handbags.
F. C. A. N. S. 2nd Lieut., Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.

No. 297. Duties—Duties for the week commencing Monday 11th instant—Orderly Officer for the evening Lieut. W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieut. W. N. Cartwright.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherren.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company Sergt. F. Power.
No. 308. Parades—Tuesday 12th and Thursday 14th instant 12-30 p.m. Gun Drill and Instructions.
R. H. RETALLOCK Capt., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.
There will be a Smoking Concert held at Headquarters on Thursday the 14th inst. at 9-30 p.m. Tickets Rs. 1 each which may be obtained from members of the Entertainment Committee or from the Sergt.-Major at Headquarters.

There will be a Practice Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next the 17th instant commencing at 7-30 a.m. Ranges 200, 300, and 500 yards. Trains leave as follows—Colaba 5-30 a.m., changing at Dadar on to the G. I. P. line and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

314. Battalion Duties—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "J" Company during week ending 18th instant. Next for duty "A" Company. Officers Commanding Companies should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.
315. Ranges—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows—
"I" Company—Tuesday, 12th cadets from Wednesday, 13th to Friday, 15th both days inclusive.
"B" Company—Saturday, 16th to Saturday, 23rd both days inclusive.
"C" Company—Saturday, 24th to Saturday, 26th instant both days inclusive.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows—
"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.
"G" Co. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
All Companies should complete Elementary Musketry by the end of September.

316. Recruits—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.
317. Signalling—A Signalling Class open to

"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.
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317. Signalling—A Signalling Class open to

any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

318. Parades—"H" Coy. Maxim Gun class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"I" Coy.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Coy. for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress—Drill order without arms.
"J" Company.—There will be a Company parade on Thursday, 14th September, owing to the week end holidays, there will be no Company parade today Tuesday, 12th September. Drill in the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. Dress—Shirts and shorts. Recruits will attend this parade.

Bayonet Fighting—Men detailed for bayonet fighting will attend the above noted Company parade at 7-15 a.m.

Machine-gun.—The Machine-gun Section will parade at Headquarters on Friday, 15th September at 7-15 a.m.

"H" Company.—
Tuesday.—Recruits, drums and bugle practice at 4-30 p.m.
Wednesday.—Miniature Range, rapid firing. Thursday.—Proficiency lecture 5 p.m.
Friday.—Miniature Range and Band practice at 4-30 p.m.

Sunday.—Miniature Range 8-30 to 11 a.m.
"J" Company.—Coy. Parades at all sections at the Volunteer Club today Tuesday, 12th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Dress—Drill order (shorts) combi and cap. Pencils and notebooks must be brought.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major, Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE.
Motor Cyclists.

A proposal to raise a Motor Cyclist Section consisting of 1 Officer, 2 Artificers, 1 Motor Car Driver and 12 N.C. Officers and men (Motor Cyclists) has been sanctioned. Free uniform will be issued to all N.C. Officers and men joining the Section, and arrangements will be made, if necessary, to insure the car and cycles against accidents whilst employed on Volunteer duty. A mileage allowance will be paid to cover the cost of petrol, tyres, upkeep, etc. The Section will be entirely distinct from any other Company in the Corps.

Further information can be obtained on application to Captain H. J. Dibbs, B.V.R., at the Bank of Bombay.

Boxing.—Boxing Class is held every Thursday, from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. at the Volunteer Club. An Instructor has been engaged. All members of the Club are eligible to attend without any further subscription.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batta., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.
March—"Sylvia" Vlach.
Overture—"Le Domino Noir" Ascher.
Valses—Comedie d'Amour Collin.
Selection—"The Arcadians" Monckton.
Song—Good-bye Virginia Schwartz.
Melodies from—"The Girl in the Taxi" Gilbert.
Fox-trot—"The Broken Doll" Tate.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Batta., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Juries are invited to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning the 12th instant at 10-30 o'clock.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. s.s. Nagaya which left London on the 25th ultimo and has on board the mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said on Sunday the 10th instant.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. s.s. Noree with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The P. & O. s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind which connected with the s.s. Salsette which left Bombay on the 11th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Sunday the 10th instant. All well.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding home to-day per P. and O. mail steamer Mooltan:

Mrs. B. N. Bhattacharji, Mr. C. Briant, Mr. Harry Brown, Mr. James Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Conke, Mr. E. Everard Cotes, Miss Cronin, Miss Douglas, Mr. W. J. Drope, Mr. G. Hundley, Mrs. C. A. Jones, Miss Maud Annie Keogh, Mr. G. Laird, Mr. A. B. Malik, Mr. D. N. Mody, Mr. F. N. Mody, Mr. T. H. Prisk, Mr. C. G. Provis, Mr. V. Rice, Mr. S. Sidebottom, Miss P. Taylor, Mr. J. Visram, Mr. W. R. H. Wait, Mrs. F. G. A. Wimberley and child, Miss Woolf, Miss D. Woolf, Mrs. D. F. Stuart, Miss E. M. Bosworth, Mrs. Cuderton and 2 children, Mrs. J. B. Buckner, Mrs. Pfister and maid, Mr. W. H. Heinrichs, Mrs. Colbert and 2 children, Miss Tallich, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenhill, Mr. W. J. H. Chance, Mr. M. H. Abdul Aziz, Mr. J. T. P. Jones, Mrs. Barnett, Mr. J. Craig, Mr. J. A. Jennaway, Mrs. Silverthorne, 2 children and infant, Mrs. Tallrich, Mr. Harrison and 2 children, and Mrs. E. F. Salter and infant.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A LABORATORY

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE INCIDENT.

With reference to the Presidency College accident about which a telegram lately appeared in these columns, further reports go to show that Dr. Rasiklal Dutt, P. R. S., D.Sc., Demonstrator of the Presidency College Chemical Research Laboratory, is a young man of only about 24 years. He was engaged in his researches with Sulphuric Acid and Potassium Bisulphate to raise the mixture to a higher temperature above 400C with the assistance of an M.Sc. Mr. Nihar Ranjan, a post-graduate scholar. The mixture in the platinum basin suddenly "bumped" and hot sprays of the acid in the receptacle were thrown out in all directions. Dr. Dutt and Mr. Nihar Ranjan who were watching the development of the experiment were burnt on the face and fell almost unconscious. Dr. P. C. Ray who was engaged in research work in his laboratory close by immediately went to their help and the senior students who were working in the practical laboratory removed them to the Medical College Hospital where their condition is reported to be favourable.

It will be remembered that some five or six years ago on a smaller experiment Professor Priyada Charan of the City College met with the same accident and lost one of his eyes.

AIR INQUIRY.

MR. BILLING'S CHARGE FAILS.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the administration and command of the Royal Flying Corps, presided over by Mr. Justice Balguy, issued an interim report in mid week which deals solely with the charge of criminal negligence made by Mr. Pemberton-Billing, M. P.

The charge was made in the House on March 22, and March 23 last, and is reported in the following words:

I do not want to touch a dramatic note this afternoon, but if I did I would suggest that quite a number of our gallant officers in the Royal Flying Corps have been rather murdered than killed.

I would like to suggest that it is extremely difficult, even in law, to draw a hard-and-fast line between murder and manslaughter or between manslaughter and accident caused by criminal negligence. When this negligence is caused by the official folly of those in high places, coupled with entire ignorance of the technical (sic) which in this case can alone preserve human life, official folly becomes at any rate criminal negligence. Whence the death of a man ensues, the line between such official folly and murder is purely a matter for a man's conscience.

In no case has any direct evidence been given in support of any allegation of negligence. Mr. Billing told the Committee that the source of his information was "mess-room talk or statements by persons whose names he was not at liberty to disclose. Arrangements were made by which officers of the Flying Corps might give evidence in such a way as to prevent disclosure of their identity, but, though some officers took the opportunity, none of Mr. Billing's informants were among them.

After their detailed reference to each individual case the Committee says:

To sum up, flying even at home is at present attended with considerable danger. It is imperative that every precaution should be taken to reduce that danger to a minimum. No one could complain if Mr. Pemberton-Billing had asked that these cases should be inquired into to ascertain whether the deaths of the men might have been prevented, but to base upon them charges of criminal negligence or murder is an abuse of language and entirely unjustifiable.

The Committee observe that Mr. Pemberton-Billing made other criticisms and suggestions, some of which deserve and will receive careful consideration.

In conclusion, the Committee remarks that there has been an enormous expansion of the flying service since the war, and that all the critics of the service without exception have borne testimony to the great progress made in its efficiency. To this efficiency the recent reports from the front bear eloquent witness.

DANGEROUS EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

We give some of the results of the investigation:
(b) Hansard—Machine caught fire in air with experimental Royal Aircraft Factory engine. Bombs on board burst; pilot burnt to death in air.

Supplemental Statement.—Date, Nov. 5, 1914. Place, Farnborough, Devon, killed, E. T. Buck, Type of machine, B E2. Killed while doing experimental work for the air service.

Facts.—Mr. E. T. Buck was conducting experimental work in the air. He was an experienced and intrepid flier and had the rare faculty of being able to note and report upon the effect in actual flight in the air of experiments in construction and design. His work was highly dangerous, and he was killed while performing it. His death was described by General Henderson as one of the greatest losses to aeronautics we have ever suffered. The Committee desire to endorse the statement.

Conclusion.—There is no evidence of negligence in the death of Mr. Buck, whose loss was due to the exceptionally dangerous nature of the work to which he devoted himself.

SEARCHING FOR ZEPPELINS.

The cases of Major Penn, Gaskell and Major Unwin call for special mention. Both accidents happened on the night of Jan. 31 last, when a Zeppelin raid was anticipated over London. The night was foggy. Orders were issued to the aerodrome at Northolt and Dover. Green that aeroplanes were to go up "if the weather conditions were favourable." It was not the duty, say the Committee, of either of those gentlemen to go up himself. The conditions were unfavourable. No one could have blamed them if they had reported that it was impossible to fly. They determined that machines should go up, but as the risks were great each of them went up himself rather than send up a pilot as in normal circumstances he would have done. In each case this self-sacrificing devotion cost the officer his life.

Both these officers were expert fliers. Both had had experience of night flying. Both struck a tree in descending in the darkness. The Committee are grateful for having this opportunity of placing these facts on record as a tribute to their memory. They refer to the no less gallant conduct of the men, who immediately on hearing of the accidents to these two officers, went up to take their places.

In these cases no foundation could be discovered for Mr. Billing's suggestion of Major Unwin's alleged protest, nor for Major Penn Gaskell's alleged remark that he knew he was going to his death. What the latter really said was that he would "have a chucker round" to see if it was any use sending airmen up.

A message from San Sebastian states, says the "Daily Telegraph," Madrid correspondent, that King Alfonso has purchased the racing stable belonging to M. Lieux, whose horses have been running there since the racing season commenced. King Alfonso is already a large owner, and is a breeder at his Aranjuez establishment. Some of his pure blood horses have been successful there this year. This latest purchase indicates His Majesty's intention to breed upon a larger scale, and to take the lead here in Turf affairs, as he has done in other sports, such as polo and yacht racing, which were established under his regis.

MEANING OF THE WAR.

PRIMATE ON BRITISH AND GERMAN IDEALS.

In his sermon at Canterbury in mid week the Archbishop of Canterbury said:—
In this generation of European life, in which every one of us here has had to bear our part, be it lofty or lowly, two great sets of principles have been alive and active. They differ very widely from one another, though the difference has for many years been easily overlooked.

There is first a scheme of thought, an ideal of national or international life, which has been supported and taught by some strong thinkers. It is not silly, it is not incoherent, it is not petty or sordid; and yet it is, we believe, fundamentally false and mischievous—nay, in the true sense of a solemn word which we dare not use lightly, it is positively damnable in its harmfulness to mankind.

It may be stated—I hope not unfairly—as follows:—

"Science and history have taught us that the true and fundamental law of sentient life is the struggle for existence, and the survival of whatever is fittest in and for that struggle. To carry on that struggle, that 'law of life' in the world, people have been welded or have welded themselves, into separate nations or States. Within each nation, and for its better equipment in the strife, there must be self-sacrifice, public spirit, loyalty, patriotism.

"In proportion as these forces, together with intellectual and scientific knowledge and 'culture' are general, or are developed and encouraged, the State will grow strong and will hold its own. Every thing must enforce that loyalty to the State. No private selfishness, no family ties, no religious belief must weigh against what concerns or affects the State's growing strength and stronger. Morality ought to be encouraged within the State, because experience has shown it to be necessary if the State is to be efficient in the struggle, and so to survive and grow. Virtues of all kinds become a means to national existence and greatness. But the State itself, when thus hammered into shape and strength has only one obligation, and that is to itself, that it may grow and keep strong and may be fit to hold the conquering place in the essential struggle for existence, a struggle which is bound to go on, a struggle wherein each State is the unit and war is the arbiter and the deciding force. Therefore, war is not only inevitable, but exceedingly desirable, as a permanent part of the world's life. Towards those outside, the State has no obligation except the obligation to make them recognize its own rights, rights to be supported if need be by force. If that recognition can be won without war which brings inevitably so much woe and sorrow with it so much the better. If the will, the strength, the well-being, the dominance of the State could be enforced on those outside simply by showing them how dangerous, how fatal, any opposition to it, would be, so much the better. The admitted horrors and sorrows and costliness of war would then be avoided. But human nature being what it is, and different States having separate self-confidence and means of asserting it, that peaceful solution will not happen, and no war will be inevitable. That it could ever be otherwise, I am here quoting the actual words—not in any sense desirable—

The living God will see to it that war constantly returns, as a dreadful medicine for the human race." To humanity as such the State owes nothing at all. What are called 'the interests of humanity' are properly conserved by each State doing the best for itself. To that extent, and to that extent only, there will be, there is a common human interest. But any conscious pursuit of such an ideal interest of all, by the will of each, is out of the question, is a mere Utopian and impossible dream. Dismiss it 'from your mind.'

So runs the theory. I have tried to summarize it fairly and after careful first-hand reading of what is written by its advocates, men held high in honour. It is infinitely better for us to be dwelling upon our own shortcomings and failures, and to seek for wisdom and understanding to steer our course aright at a time so fearfully momentous in our history. But we must see and chart the rocks if we are to shun them.

BRITISH RELIEF.

The other theory, or group of theories is less simple, less clear cut, less easy (at least, I find it so) to put into categorical shape. We, too, believe intensely in the privilege, the stimulus, the obligation of patriotism. We believe nationhood to be a God given end. But, without bating a jot of our devotion, we recognize something, higher still. We believe, with an intensity beyond words that there does exist exactly what our opponents deny—a higher law than the law of the State, a deeper allegiance than can be claimed by any earthly Sovereign, and that in personal and national conduct alike we have to follow higher and more sacred principles of honour than any State law can enforce. We believe that war is always due to some aberration from the will of Almighty Love by one or both parties to that war. The immutable principles of right and wrong have as an essential part of them the care for the observance of plighted faith and the protection of weaker States and peoples against wrong. The theory we are opposing says definitely that a small or weak State is a "judicious" thing ("Inducious" is the word used) and that it ought not to exist. We maintain with all our strength the very opposite principle, whether applied to States or to individual men. Righteousness and justice translated into rules of personal conduct, corporate conduct, national conduct—in that, as we unhesitatingly believe consists a nation's greatness. But then, having thus looked out, we must look inward. Am I myself, or I and my friends, persistently loyal to that ideal? As I throw my whole strength into helping "our cause," helping our nation and its Allies to win this war, what is the background of my purpose? The foreground is clear; every ounce of strength and possession that I have must be unhesitatingly at the service of my king

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
The following casualties are announced—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. J. S. Anderson, Cheshires.
Lieut. E. W. M. Burrows, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. E. Clarke, Cornwall L. I.
Second-Lieut. H. Emms, Somerset L. I.
Captain E. P. Holt, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut. D. I. Husband, Argyll and Sutherland.
Captain G. E. H. Keese, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. W. C. Macfarlane, Argyll and Sutherland.
Second-Lieut. J. A. Munden, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Parson, Rifle Brigade.

Second-Lieut. E. G. Purdon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. P. J. Salisbury, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. M. L. Taylor, Rifle Brigade.
Captain C. A. Thomas, King's Royal Rifles.
NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. L. P. Armstrong, Service Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. F. A. L. Edwards, Berkshires.
Lieut. A. Farrell, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. J. C. Foster-Brown, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. O. A. M. Gibson, Artillery.
Captain J. Main, Scottish Rifles.
Captain L. E. Oudin, Cornwall L. I.
Second-Lieut. W. N. Russell, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. M. Schill, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. F. N. C. Smith, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. S. C. N. Smith, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. H. S. Spurling, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. T. N. Wilmot, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Wood, King's Royal Rifles.

NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. H. St. P. Bunbury, Artillery.
Captain J. M. Stehouse, M.D., Medics.
Second-Lieut. G. E. Verner, Machine-gun Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. E. B. Ackerley, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Barton, Liverpools.
Lieut. G. B. Baty, Durham L. I.
Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Birket, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. T. G. Brown, Duke of Wellington's.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Buchanan, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut. A. D. C. Burrell, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Campion-Coles, North Staffs.
Captain R. J. Cash, North Lancshires.
Second-Lieut. S. C. N. Smith, Rifle Brigade.
Captain R. A. S. Coke, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. B. J. Courtney, Medics.

Lieut. G. H. Crose, Yorkshires.

Lieut. W. E. M. Curnock, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieut. R. Cuthbertson, Northumberland.

Captain A. W. Davenport, Warwick.

Second-Lieut. E. L. Davies, Welch Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. J. H. Dent, Durham L. I.

Second-Lieut. P. Douglas, Service Corps.

Lieut. W. S. Eadie, Royal Scots.

Lieut. V. B. C. de la P. Eldrid, Trenchmortar Battery.

Second-Lieut. J. F. Flower, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Captain R. H. Fothergill, Medics.

Captain C. E. Foulds, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. E. B. Fox, Warwick.

Second-Lieut. W. H. Fox, Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieut. W. J. Taylor, Middlesex.

Lieut. K. G. Gannett, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. E. H. Glover, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. J. H. Hirst, Yorkshire L. I.

Major A. F. Hobson, Engineers.

Lieut. H. U. S. Nisbet, West Kents.

Lieut. C. Nixon, Artillery.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, September 12, 1916.

"NO ACCOUNT OF THE LOSSES."

What with military disasters abroad, discontent at home and excessive plain-speaking in the German press, the All Highest must be in a desperate plight. To add to his difficulties, there is a war loan to negotiate, rather a tough proposition with scarcity stalking the land and impending black defeat staring the most optimistic out of countenance. At what is generally recognised as a most critical juncture, the Kaiser is staking all in a hopeless effort to stem the tide of the Anglo-French offensive by the too familiar method of massed attacks and reckless sacrifice of men. From Guillemont, Givency and Chaulnes come the same stories of furious massed enemy attacks repelled by artillery and machine-gun fire and of enormous losses sustained without an inch of ground gained or maintained. One of the cables this morning speaks of the enemy falling like flies and the ranks behind having to scramble over the bodies of comrades, before falling in their turn. It may be magnificent, but opinion will differ as to whether this is war and whether it is worthy of any association with the heroic in war. Hindenburg's translation to the chiefship of the General Staff does not indicate any departure from the tactics which under Falkenhayn's direction have led to the decimation of whole divisions on the Verdun front. German military critics will note the sinister collaboration of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince and Hindenburg, in the latest enemy enterprise on the Western front. According to one of the telegrams, apparently Hindenburg ordered that no account was to be

taken of the losses, with the result that the Twelfth Saxon Division suffered very severely, one regiment being wiped out and four hundred corpses being counted over a length of two hundred yards! Somebody suggested the other day that the mental condition of the Kaiser, which is much in accord with the most intimate sentiments of the German people, is a great deal accountable for the war and all that has followed. It seems difficult to discover any method in the collective aberration of the Kaiser and the General Staff in persisting in a sort of warfare so hopelessly and criminally ineffective. Of military advantage there is none; and even the forlorn hope of snatching an evanescent advantage as a preliminary to negotiations for a premature peace cannot justify the needless offer of so many sacrificial victims on the altar of Hohenzollern vanity. This daily human holocaust is a hideous travesty of war. Nothing can stay the irresistible onward "push" of the Allied troops. Neutrals have been profoundly impressed with this, and even the German press and professional military critics admit the hopelessness of the struggle, and not alone on the Western front. But the Kaiser must keep up the pretence of success. In the face of the appalling facts that are coming to light of the fighting on the Somme, and the stern realities of the situation developing in the Balkans, what can be more childish than the Kaiser's exuberant telegram to Ferdinand of Bulgaria on the trumpety affair of the Rumanian abandonment of the bridge-head across the Danube at Turtukai?

All the information at our disposal establishes the fact that the artillery superiority of the Allies is absolute. Mr. Asquith, on his recent visit to the front, had an opportunity of witnessing the colossal expenditure of munitions now taking place, and his personal knowledge and experience should contribute to the speeding up, if necessary, of measures to ensure the fullest supply. For the rest, the news from all the fronts is entirely satisfactory. The Russians have made notable progress in the wooded Carpathians, and the Bulgarians, east of Vrenik, have abandoned several trenches and war material. The Allied aerial activity is another pleasing feature of the situation. The Russians have made further striking progress in Galicia, and there is sound reason for the opinion that is expressed that the Germans will not only be compelled to shorten their Western front but also to abandon Galicia.

"TRUTH" ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A propos of the article contributed to the "Ninth Century" by the Bishop of Madras, which has already been noticed in these columns, the current number of "Truth" has some very pertinent observations on the restrictions imposed on Indians in regard to the Army. "I do not see," writes "Truth," what just objection can be made to the resolution passed by the Indian National Congress at Bombay last December, urging the Government of India to put the Indian Army on the same footing as the Indian Civil Service, and establish military schools in which cadets might be trained for a career as officers. This does not, of course, mean that British officers should be excluded from the Indian Army, but only that a select number of Indian gentlemen of the right sort should be included in it.

Our contemporary expresses itself still more strongly on the question of not allowing Indians to volunteer for the defence of their own country. This, it says, is indefensible and only an alien bureaucracy out of touch with popular sentiment would have permitted so insulting a restriction to exist so long. If we want to take the wind out of the sails of secret Indian revolutionary societies, which, by the way, are neither numerous nor influential, we can best do so by admitting Indians to the full privileges of British citizens, and making India feel that she has just as great a stake in the Empire as Great Britain herself has, or any other of her Dominions overseas.

"Truth" is not the only important journal in England which has expressed equally strong views regarding these humiliating disabilities which Indians have to bear, to say nothing of those which like "The Times" do not usually take a sympathetic or progressive view in Indian affairs but have been forced to admit, since the war began, that the case for the admission of Indians to the commissioned ranks of the Army and the permission to volunteer is pressing and unanswerable. But since the "alien bureaucracy" continues to be "out of touch with popular sentiment in India and contemptuous of opinion at home, the insulting restrictions remain.

The same journal has something to say on the disparity in sentences passed at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on persons sentenced for offences against property and those sentenced for offences against the person, a matter on which we have com-

mented more than once. We quote the comment of "Truth" in full:—

A correspondent calls my attention to the July Sessions of the Bombay Criminal Court to show that the judicial belief that crimes against the person are nothing like so heinous as crimes against property is held just as firmly in India as at home. A case of housebreaking and theft got seven years' rigorous imprisonment. An old man of sixty-five charged with theft was transported for life and denounced by the judge as "a danger to society." A postal servant for pilfering a few illustrated papers and an old leather bag was given a year's rigorous imprisonment.

On the other hand, for attempting to rape a child of six the culprit received eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Another man, a native Christian, charged with rape got off scot free on the ground that his victim was over twelve years of age, and the only observations made by the judge were upon the carelessness of the magistrate in committing the offender without proof that the girl was under age. The Western view is that the blackguard who assaults a little girl is a much greater enemy to society than the petty thief, but apparently it has not yet got so far as Bombay.

In the last quoted case, of course, it should be pointed out that the jury were satisfied on the evidence that there was no sustainable charge of rape, and the "ground that the victim was over twelve years of age" was a ground of strict law outside which neither judge nor jury could go. But the fact of the gross disparity of sentences between the two classes of offence is glaring.

Notes of the Day.

Interpellations in Council.

Whether or not one agrees with the view that a meeting of a Provincial Legislative Council is more interesting for the official answers to interpellations than for the debates provoked by resolutions, there is much in the observation that "it is both a disability and a grievance that publicity to these answers depends upon the amount of space the daily press can spare." The official gazette supplies the omission later on, but for one person who reads the official gazette a thousand persons don't, and the press with its ever present daily pre-occupations cannot afford to undertake research work in matters of ancient history. The Madras and Bombay Governments follow a wise policy in this regard, by issuing a full list of questions and all the answers which instead of being read in Council are laid on the table and placed at the disposal of the press without loss of time. The worst case of all is that of the Imperial Legislative Council in whose case the press entirely depends upon a news agency which exercises a most arbitrary discretion in the matter of selection. It is a question whether the fullest possible use is made of the privilege of interpellation by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, and it is regrettable to make little or no use of the privilege of asking supplementary questions in all Councils. There were those who delighted in making fun of those who interpellated as grievance mongers and as a public nuisance, but a change has come in the angle of vision of critics of this class, who are not only disposed to welcome interpellations, but also want more of them, and in addition plead for the widest possible publicity for the interpellations and the official answers. One lives and unlearns!

Trial by Jury in Bengal.

A resolution that was to have been moved at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, but which has been held over, ran as follows:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that the system of trial by jury be introduced in all districts in Bengal for the trial of all offences before courts of session." The position with regard to trial by jury in Bengal is somewhat curious. Only in seven districts, of a province educationally and otherwise far advanced, is the system in force, and that too in very restricted fashion, whole classes of offences being excluded from trial with the aid of juries. We believe it is now some fifty years since trial by jury, in this restricted form, was inaugurated, and not only has there been no extension of the system in the interval, but a determined effort was made by at least one Lieutenant-Governor to abolish it altogether! There is no need to dwell upon the enormous strides the province has made in all spheres of public and even administrative activities, but it is a singular fact that in Bengal as elsewhere no endeavour has been made to effect a judicial reform of such primary importance as the association of juries with sessions judges in the trial of serious offences. The tendency has been rather to find excuses for revoking the privilege or still further restricting its exercise.

Thrift the Greatest Source of Credits.

Here is a sage and practical observation on thrift. Speaking on "The Means of

War Finance" at the National Economy Exhibition on June 30, Sir Charles Addes endeavoured to impress his audience with the evils attaching to the financing of the war by the creation of masses of credit instead of paying our way to the greatest possible extent by means of taxation and the limitation of personal expenditure. "If the State could by creating credit create wealth," Sir Charles observes, "the problem of war finance would be solved. Happily for mankind the production of wealth is inseparably bound up with human exertion. All credit which is not based upon utilities, or which outruns production, adds nothing to the national wealth. Finance is a valuable contrivance for setting latent forces in motion; it cannot take their place. It is not with money or credit, but with men and munitions, with goods and services, that we have to fight the enemy. The whole question lies there. The means of war finance are the exertions and the abstinence of the people; there is no other. The State cannot create wealth; it can only organise it." The last sentence gives in a nutshell the greatest economic fact which all nations must remember if they strive to be wealthy. Exertion is the first requisite and thrift is the second. Production is wealth; but it is thrift which saves wealth and is the foundation of credit.

Yorkshire Penny Bank Figures.

This well-known bank of the people has just issued its report for the year ending 30th June, 1916. The late Earl St. Aldwyn (better known as Sir Michael Hicks-Benck) was the Chairman of the bank since its formation in 1911. It has a share capital of a million and a half sterling, while the amount of its deposits on 30th June last was £19.35 million. Its cash at the Bank of England, and at short notice and Treasury Bills amounted in all to £5.78 million. We may here refer to two features of the bank. There has been a good deal of talk in all important banking circles in England as to the extent to which the various war saving schemes have encroached on banking deposits, specially upon the deposits of savings banks themselves. Under the circumstances people interested in banking had awaited with keen interest to see what the Yorkshire Penny Bank may disclose in its balance sheet.

What a Savings bank can Achieve.

It is acknowledged that this encroachment is much less than might have been expected. People are immensely satisfied that notwithstanding war savings certificates and so on, the popularity of the bank is admirably maintained. Not only are the deposits recorded at the large figure of £19.35 million, but the cash and all other monies at call including Treasury Bills amounts to £5.78 million, giving a percentage of deposits of 29.9 per cent. as against 28.14 in June 1915, 23.95 in June 1914, and 20.4 in June 1913. This is a most creditable record for a Penny Savings Bank of five years standing only. It shows what a popular savings bank can achieve where it is established on sound banking principles, with a highly experienced and influential directorate, and a most talented management. The second feature of the achievements of this bank during the year were £3.750 million for investment in war loans and exchequer bonds and stock exchange securities, of £7.389 million all written down to the lowest ascertainable market values. Our minor Svadeshi banks may take a note of the prosperous doings of so substantial and well managed a people's savings bank as the Yorkshire Penny Bank.

District Board Railways.

It is much to be regretted that the Punjab Government has been compelled to withdraw, an amending Bill which proposed to invest District Boards with power to levy taxation for financing little railways of local interest. The opposition to the Bill appears to have been fairly general, or at any rate the elected members were unanimous in condemning it, mainly, if not exclusively, on the ground that any increase of taxation of land was to be deprecated. One may accept the fact that the opposition was unanimous without at the same time acknowledging that it was either intelligent or informed. Something is no doubt to be said for the increase of taxation on land, and the rate of taxation on land in the Punjab as it can be. But a quarter anna railway cess is a splendid form of investment for any District Board, ensuring the acquisition of valuable property in railways, a not inconsiderable dividend and the provision of transport facilities of the utmost value. If the members of the Punjab District Boards had carefully studied the origin and growth of District Railways board, in the Madras Presidency, they would perhaps have come to a totally different conclusion. The ultimate benefits of railway construction by local bodies outweigh any initial disadvantage arising out

of the payment of a small cess. It is regrettable, too, that wealthy landowners enjoying the secure benefits of the permanent settlement of the land revenue are no less strongly opposed to the levy of the railway cess than their less favoured brethren in possession of land liable to periodical revision and resettlement of land revenue!

Village Panchayats.

We commented the other day on the telegraphic summary of the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of the United Provinces to consider the possibility of introducing an elementary system of panchayats in the provinces. A perusal of the full report brings home the outstanding fact,—which cannot be too much insisted upon,—that there is a keen longing among the people for the restoration of their old time privilege of managing their own affairs. In the numerous villages to which the Committee went they found almost invariably "one sentiment, that panchayats are sacrosanct; one opinion, that if given powers they will use them honestly; one desire, to escape the worry and expenses of litigation in Court. Men of all castes and creeds usually agreed, often with enthusiasm, to submitting their petty disputes without appeal to local panchayats, even though such tribunals were likely to be dominated by men of high castes." There cannot be a more convincing proof of the burning desire among the mass of people for some scope for the play of their long-stifled energies. The Bombay Government have not yet thought fit even to consider the question of the revival of village panchayats in this Presidency. Is it too much to hope that, if nothing else, at least the unmistakable testimony regarding the feelings of the people on the question furnished by the Committee's report will persuade them to look into this matter?

PRESS ACT AT WORK.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM A LAHORE PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

It is stated that under the Press Act a security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded from the keeper of the press in which the "Urdu Bulletin" is printed and that the District Magistrate of Lahore has given him one week's time to pay the amount. Meanwhile the "Urdu Bulletin" will continue to be published.

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE STRIKE.

STUDENTS APOLOGISE AND RETURN TO WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

The students of the Madras Law College who were on strike, returned to work this morning.

The following are the conditions under which they were permitted to return by the Principal:—(1) Each student must at once write a full and unconditional apology for his folly and disloyalty; (2) those whose apologies are accepted by the Principal to-day will be fined 10 days' attendance; (3) those students whose apologies are accepted by the Principal to-morrow will be fined 25 days' attendance; (4) those students whose apologies have not been accepted on or before to-morrow will be dismissed. Students whose absence on Friday was in no way connected with the strike will be exempted from the above conditions on the production of medical certificates or other satisfactory evidence of the cause of absence.

DISASTROUS SIX MONTHS.

HUGE AUSTRO-GERMAN LOSSES SINCE VERDUN ATTACK.

According to the Central News Paris correspondent, the Italian journal "Ordine" estimates that since the Germans embarked upon their offensive against Verdun last February the Austro-German forces have been reduced by more than 1,500,000 men, considerably over 400,000 of these losses being prisoners. There is every reason to believe that Austria's reserves of men are almost, if not quite, exhausted, and that fully 35 per cent. of Germany's available reserves have been swallowed up.

GOLF WIZARDRY

AMATEUR'S SENSATIONAL SCORE AT BRENT VALLEY.

Playing at Brent Valley with another member of the club on August 11 Mr. F. J. Field, who had a handicap of 7, accomplished the first 10 holes in 30 strokes, 10 strokes under bogey. Every hole was played right out, and at the tenth, a distance of 450 yards, with a bogey score of 5, he holed a baffly shot for 2. Mr. Field's card was 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 4, 5, 2—30. The bogey for those holes being 4, 4, 3, 5, 4, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5—40.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.FALL OF HALICZ
IMMINENT.EVACUATION OF
VARNA.

ALLIED GAINS ON SOMME.

GEN BRUSILOFF'S
PROPHECY.

A British communiqué says all the ground gained has been maintained and the gains extended. The British line has been advanced from 300 to 3,000 yards on a 6,000 yard-front as the result of the week's fighting.

The British entered the German trenches at Neuve Chapelle and inflicted severe casualties.

The Austro-Germans are blowing up forts at Halicz prior to retirement. The Russians hold the left bank of the Dniester and are cannonading the retreating enemy.

In the wooded Carpathians from August 31st to September 6th the Russians captured 15 officers and 1,889 men.

The Russian Gen. Brussiloff, in an interview, said that the war was already won and it would end next August.

A Salonika communiqué says east of Vetrnik the Bulgarians abandoned several trenches and material.

On the Struma front the British shelled Jemnitzko and Nevolji.

The Bulgarians are evacuating Varna.

Heavy fighting continues in the Maros Valley west of Toplitz and the Roumanians have occupied Chiksereda.

WAR ALREADY WON.

END NEXT AUGUST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes an interview with General Brussiloff who says:—"The game is already won. It will end next August."

PLEADER CHARGED WITH CHEATING

ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MAGPUR, Sept. 11.

Mr. Prideaux, Additional Judicial Commissioner, has delivered judgment in the criminal appeal preferred by Mr. N. K. Godbole, pleader practising at Amroiti, who was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on a charge of cheating a party. The Judicial Commissioner set aside the conviction and sentence, and ordered the fine to be refunded. Mr. Eardley Norton argued Mr. Godbole's appeal.

RUSSIANS APPROACHING HALICZ.
BULGARIANS EVACUATE VARNA.HALICZ FORTS BLOWN
UP.ENEMY PREPARING TO
RETIRE.RUSSIANS HOLD LEFT
BANK OF DNIESTER.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.

The enemy are blowing up forts at Halicz prior to retirement. The great bridge over the Dniester has been blown up. The Russians hold the left bank and are cannonading the retreating enemy. Two trains have been wrecked.

HALICZ IN FLAMES.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE THE RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Russian attack on Halicz is part of the advance north of the Dniester on a front of about ten miles. The railway north of the river has been taken and the town is burning. The railway crosses the river immediately to the eastward of the town and runs to Stanislaw. The next pucca bridge is 30 miles up the stream. Berlin admits a retirement to a previously prepared position.

The enemy are holding a strong line on a deep bedded river almost north and south and joining the Ghila Lipa at the mouth. Correspondents agree that this time the town of Halicz will inevitably be turned by the Russians south of the Dniester. M. Marcel Sutin does not believe that the Germans will shorten their line in the West but that they will probably abandon Galicia.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES IN WOODED
CARPATHIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

A Russian communiqué says in the wooded Carpathians from August 31 to September 6 we captured fifteen officers and 1,889 men, two guns and much war material.

BULGARIANS REPULSED AT BAZARJIK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Sept. 10.

An official statement dated the 8th inst., says that the Russo-Roumanian forces have repulsed the Bulgarians at Bazarjik.

BULGARIANS EVACUATING VARNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.

The Bulgarians are evacuating Varna.

RUSSIANS REPORTED TO BE IN SERBIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—
The "Daily Mail's" Athens correspondent mentions an unconfirmed report that the Russians have taken Negotin in Serbia and Vidin in Bulgaria, 60 miles from the Balkan Railway. Hitherto it was not supposed any Russians were in this neighbourhood.

ROUMANIANS OCCUPY
CHIKSEREDA.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MAROS VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Sept. 10.

An official statement of the 10th inst., says that heavy fighting continues in the Maros valley west of Toplitz. We have occupied Chiksereda. The enemy is bombarding Guirco. Our aviators bombed Rustehuk.

WIDIN LOM PALANKA AND RAHOVA
IN FLAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Sept. 11.

It is officially announced that the Roumanians are bombarding Widin Lom palanka and Rahova which are aflame.

A WEEK'S FIGHTING.

PROGRESS ON A 6000
YARDS FRONT.MAGNIFICENT DASH OF
BRITISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

A British communiqué says all the ground gained has been maintained and the gains extended.

The enemy counter-attack North-East of Pozieres was beaten off. Our line has been advanced from three hundred to three thousand yards on a six thousand yards front as the result of the week's fighting. The spirit in the dash of the troops was magnificent. The Irish from the Connaught, Leinster and Munster regiments continued their fine work yesterday in the attack on Ginchy. The Rifle regiments, Warricks, Kents, Devons, Gloucesters, Surreys, Cornwallis and Scottish and Welsh regiments also were engaged in all the week's fighting and did splendid work.

NEUVE CHAPELLE TRENCHES
RAIDED.SEVERE CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON
ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

General Haig's communiqué last night reported that an enemy counter-attack delivered at noon north of Ginchy, was repulsed.

The enemy's trenches south of Neuve Chapelle have been entered and severe casualties inflicted. Three hundred and fifty prisoners and three machine-guns have been brought in in the last 24 hours. Our attacks yesterday were closely followed by airmen who engaged the enemy with machine-gun fire. There have been numerous aerial combats in which three hostile machines were destroyed and others damaged.

COUNTER ATTACKS ON GINCHY
REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

General Haig this afternoon reports:—Two enemy counterattacks on Ginchy have been repulsed.

Small hostile detachments attempted to attack near Mouquet Farm and in the vicinity of Pozieres. They were driven off. We entered enemy trenches at several places between Neuville-st-Vaast and the La Basse canal and took prisoners.

MR. ASQUITH'S VISIT TO
FRONT.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writes that Mr. Asquith's visit to the front, so far as is known, was purely inspectional and without political significance. The Premier evinced much interest in the headquarters' flying corps. He also made a regular tour of ammunition dumps examining our shells and specimens of those captured from the Germans. He had an excellent opportunity of witnessing the colossal expenditure now taking place. Mr. Asquith spent a good deal of time at the casualty clearing station talking to the wounded soldiers. He also visited Fricourt.

BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANES
AT LICHTERVELDE.ATTACK ON RAILWAY SIDING AND
AMMUNITION DUMPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

It is officially stated that naval aeroplanes attacked the railway siding and ammunition dumps at Lichterveld on the 9th inst. and returned safely.

GERMAN AND BRITISH METHODS
CONTRASTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—
The "Nieuws Van Den Dag" (Amsterdam) contrasts the military funeral given to airship crew who are regarded in England as unsoldierly infanticides with the execution of Captain Fryatt.

RENEWED FRENCH
OFFENSIVE.BRILLIANT ACTION AT
FLEURY.ENEMY THROWN BACK
EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 10.

A communiqué says strong enemy counterattacks at different points between Belloy-en-Santerre and Barleux gained a footing in one of our new trenches but our vigorous counter-attack regained all the ground momentarily occupied by the enemy.

The enemy aeroplanes bombed Belfort but caused no fatalities nor important damage.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

The French aeroplane again bombed the powder factory at Rottwell on the night of the 9th causing explosions and volumes of smoke.

The enemy bomb attacks South-West of Berney, East of Denicourt and South of Vermand Ovilors were thrown back everywhere with heavy losses. We took a hundred prisoners as the result of a brilliant action East of Fleury making three hundred here.

A German attack West of Vauxford failed.

GERMANS FALL LIKE FLIES.

TREMENDOUS LOSS IN COUNTER-
ATTACK.(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.

A telegram from Paris says the enemy counter-attack on the night of the 8th is said to have been ordered by the Kaiser and directed by Hindenburg personally. At least three divisions of the Wurtembergers, Mecklenburgers and Saxons made four furious mass attacks in seven hours. They were driven back by artillery and machine gun fire with enormous losses, not gaining an inch of ground.

A combatant says the Germans fell like flies and the ranks behind had to scramble over the bodies of their comrades before falling in their turn.

A REGIMENT WIPED OUT.

Apparently Hindenburg ordered that no account was to be taken of the losses. The twelfth Saxon division suffered very severely. One regiment of a division was wiped out, four hundred corpses being counted over a length of two hundred yards.

FRENCH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

SUCCESSFUL FORTY ACTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 10.

Last night's communiqué said:—"Two German attacks south-west of Berney completely failed."

A French air squadron on Saturday fought forty actions inflicting heavy losses.

On Saturday night our squadrons dropped 480 bombs on stations in the region of Chauny and also at Ham and south of Peronne. Numerous fires were observed.

WAR IN THE AIR.

GERMANS ALWAYS BEATEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

A feature of communiqué is the increasing aerial activity on all fronts which is developing literally into a war in the air.

Fighting has been at close quarters on the French front and in these struggles machine-guns have taken a prominent part. Many French aeroplanes attacking Chaumes made two journeys to replenish their bombs. Seven aeroplanes raided the Kovel-Rojistche railway. A Russian aviator tackled two enemy machines which fled.

Numerous airfights have occurred on the Riga front and the Germans have always been beaten off.

Rumanian aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Turtukai.

V. Fossati, one of the best footballers Italy ever produced, has fallen on the Carso, where he was serving as a second-lieutenant of infantry. Fossati, who won his international badge in 1910, was captain of the Italian team the following year in the games against England, Switzerland, Holland, and Austria.

SALONIKA FRONT.

BRITISH BOMBARDMENT.

JEMNITSKOZ AND NEVOLJI
SHELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.

A British official message from Salonika says on the Struma front we shelled Jemnitzko and Nevolji. The enemy patrol and working party were dispersed. A successful raid was carried out on the Loiran front.

BULGARIANS ABANDON TRENCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

A Salonika communiqué says East of Vetrnik the Bulgarians abandoned several trenches and material.

FOOD SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.

The German Food Dictator Herr von Batocki replying to criticisms of cutting down of food, said that it was false to imagine that the harvest was a record one. That was impossible owing to the shortage of labour and manures.

The rations of Berlin are at present half a pound of meat and nine pounds of potatoes.

GERMAN MARK DEPRECIATING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Mark was quoted in Berne at 92.25 yesterday compared with 123.45 in normal times, and 94.90 early in July. The Sovereign is at 12 centimes premium.

Germany is now supplying Switzerland coal and chemicals, and it is understood to have waived the demand for the release of imported food, bullocks and other Swiss produce going to Germany.

Berlin's butter allowance for the coming week is 60 grammes per head.

M. Ribot submits his new London Bill on Tuesday.

REPORTED ARREST OF HERR
HOFFMANN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Exchange Company's Copenhagen correspondent quotes a Berlin telegram stating that King Constantine and representatives of the Allies attended the Cabinet meeting on September 6 at which the decision of Greece's future policy was taken.

Athens telegrams state that Herr Hoffmann has been arrested.

BRITISH LAND IN SMYRNA PENINSULA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuter's Athens correspondent states the Turks have raised the age of military service to 55.

The British made a surprise landing at Tchesme on the Smyrna Peninsula, and took prisoners an Austrian officer and 30 Turks.

QUEEN AND GRAMOPHONE.

An amusing story is told by the "Daily Mail" in connection with the Queen's visit to Hackney to inspect tablets which have been erected in the streets to commemorate the names of men resident in those streets who have fought in the war.

In one street of only seventy houses 111 men had joined the Colours. It was in this street that the whole ceremony was held up for quite a considerable time. The owner of the house where the Roll was displayed brought out his gramophone, and the Queen alighted to the inspiring, if somewhat metallic, strains of the National Anthem.

This was followed by "Rule, Britannia," which her Majesty bore uncomplainingly. But when the tireless machine burst out into the first verse of "You made me love you" it was just a little too much, and the rector turned the melody off at the main.

NEW PUSH BY THE
FRENCH.HOW THIRD GERMAN
LINE WAS CARRIED.SPLENDID SUCCESS EAST
OF HARDECOURT.

"The much-vaunted enemy offensive on the Somme is now at an end," say the German newspapers. "After every fresh advance the English and French troops stop." "Oh, is it?" reply the Allies quietly, and go on busily consolidating the new positions won from the enemy and taking a trench here and a trench there, just to keep their hands in for the next push, writes Mr. Archibald Marshall, special correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader." And in the meantime those who are watching the course of events in England and France have the comfortable feeling that they may wake up any morning to learn that the next push has been made as successfully as before, while the German High Command, under no illusions as to the offensive having been brought to an end, whatever it may choose to give out to the German people, counts its heavy toll of dead and wounded and applies itself feverishly to stiffening its always dwindling lines of defence.

On Aug. 13, it was the turn of the gallant French troops, after having prepared the way thoroughly and methodically, to spring forward to a fresh attack and to carry it through triumphantly. They wanted first of all to get Maurepas, a little village on the road from Guillemont to Clercy, which before the war had something short of 500 inhabitants. The Germans had crammed every defensible point with machine-guns and had turned the cemetery into a strong defensive work. Fighting their way along the roads from Hardecourt to the west of the west of the village and from Guillemont to the north the French troops made their way into the village. With grenades and the bayonet they fought from house to house and took the cemetery entirely. They not only did that, but cleared all the ground between the railway line and Hardecourt and Clercy up to the Maurepas road, and set foot beyond it on the south slopes of Hill 109, which dominates the hamlet of Le Forest.

HELP TO BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

The result of this splendid day's fighting is that the Germans have been dislodged from the whole plateau of Maurepas; we have captured half of the village to the southward, we are threatening Le Forest, and have pushed our line forward from 600 to 1,000 yards over a front of four miles.

Thus what was the third German position at the beginning of the great push has now been broken into. The enemy is menaced to the south, towards Clercy and Peronne, and also to the north, at Comblès and Guillemont. This will help the British offensive, and they may confidently be expected to take advantage of the French success. The 1,000 unwounded prisoners taken by the French and the 30 machine-guns captured are significant. Machine-guns are easy to move. The plan of the French attack was, from all accounts magnificent, and that the enemy left so much behind him is proof that he found it so.

Later accounts describe furious German counter-attacks at the cemetery at Maurepas, the French inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, and even taking 80 further prisoners in beating them off.

"Knowing what the density of the enemy troops is, and what masses of artillery we have in front of us," writes M. Marcel Hutin in the "Echo de Paris," "this progression at the end of '42 days' offensive constitutes a magnificent episode in the battle of Picardy, the importance of which is considerable, as it has enabled us to put ourselves in alignment with our right wing to the south of the Somme." Later details to hand about this great advance of the French all go to show with what superb dash and resolution it was carried out. The third German position fell completely into the hands of our Allies from one end to the other of the front of attack in exactly one hour 20 minutes.

SMALL LOSSES.

The cost of life at which the success was gained was smaller than the most optimistic estimate could have foreseen. The regiment which led the attack south of Maurepas had less than 300 men put out of action, though it was here that the hottest of the fighting took place. The Germans held on grimly, but continually rushing up reinforcements. It was a fierce hand-to-hand fight, in which they were completely beaten.

To the south of Maurepas where the French are now astride the road to Clercy, they have made a good advance to within 400 yards of that village. A Bavarian regiment held on to a fortified position in this area with great obstinacy. When it was at last taken hundreds of corpses were found piled on one another, and there were no more than 200 left alive, all of whom were made prisoners.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willington arrived in Bombay yesterday and will probably stay here until Wednesday next.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY V PARSIS

PARSIS' FIRST KNOCK AT WICKET.

BRILLIANT PLAY BY WARDEN.

FIRST INNINGS.

Parsis (5 wks.) 156.

The Presidency met the Parsis, yesterday on the Esplanade in the final match of the Quadrangular Cricket contest. Only about 5,000 spectators witnessed the start which was made at 12 noon, but they increased in large numbers as the game progressed and on the re-start after lunch there were more than 10,000 of them. Lord and Lady Willingdon came shortly after the start and watched the game for a considerable time.

Rain very much curtailed the game yesterday and play was possible only for about 150 minutes altogether, in which time the Parsis who had first knock at the wicket put up the fairly good total of 156 runs for five wickets. The Parsis made a disastrous start, losing their skipper Kanga before a single run had been scored and matters looked gloomy indeed for them when they lost three more wickets for a poor 59. Then however, Warden came to their rescue and considerably improved matters for his side by splendid cricket. This was followed by a long stand by Kapadia and Elchidana who added exactly 70 runs without further loss and when time was called the Parsis had been able to put up the respectable total of 156 for five wickets.

The outstanding feature of the Parsi batting was the splendid, faultless display given by Warden. By a plucky effort he stopped the rot that had set in and contributed an invaluable innings of 43, which was unmarred by a single chance. The great Parsi all-rounder met all the Presidency attack with fine confidence and made a number of pretty strokes, sending Simms to the boundary no less than four times in succession in an over. He looked good for a bigger score, when he stepped out of the crease to Tarrant and was smartly stumped by Kirkwood.

Kapadia's unconquered innings of 40 was another feature of the Parsi batting. He made a cautious start and on the resumption at 5 p.m. he set to work in right earnest, tempting the spectators to some very bright cricket. His display was not quite faultless as he was missed when at 18. That however was a difficult chance and apart from that one "life" he played fine cricket and it was a treat to watch the splendid manner in which he drove both the Tarrant and Simms. Elchidana and Driver also played well, making useful contributions to their side's total.

Tarrant bowled very well in spite of the handicap of having to bowl on a wet wicket which rendered it difficult to get a steady footing.

DETAILS OF PLAY.

FIRST PARSIS INNINGS.

The Parsis, winning the toss, elected to bat, Kanga and Gandhi facing Tarrant and Simms. They made an inauspicious start, losing Kanga out to a catch in the slips by Goldie off Tarrant before he had scored a single.

(0-1-0).

Driver joined Gandhi and the two steadily took the total to 23 when the latter was held in the slips by Simms off Tarrant.

(23-2-7).

Chothia, the next man in, had a brief existence at the wicket as he had scored only four singles when he was splendidly held at mid-off by Remnant off Tarrant.

(31-3-4).

Warden was next associated with Driver, who shortly after was missed by Goldie at mid-on off Simms. Warden made some very pretty strokes and assisted by Driver signalled the half century which came as



Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

PRESIDENCY AND PARSIS TEAMS WITH THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

THE FIGURES FROM LEFT TO RIGHT SEATED ARE: CAPTAIN GOLDIE, MR. FRAMJI PATEL, DR. KANGA (CAPTAIN OF THE PARSIS XI), LADY WILLINGDON, MR. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, (PRESIDENT, BOMBAY GYMKHANA) HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, MAJOR GREIG (PRESIDENCY CAPTAIN), DR. PAVRI AND MR. TARRANT.

THE UNKNOWN HERO.

HOW HE WROUGHT REVENGE ON BRUTAL GERMANS.

A senior officer told a remarkable story of an unknown hero to a special correspondent who has been interviewing the wounded at Southampton. It was in the Pozieres fighting, night-time, but moonlight. "The Boche communication trenches were blocked by our bombers, and a lot of Boches scrambled out over their paradises and made back over-land. There was some hand-to-hand fighting not far from me, where some of our fellows had caught up a bunch of Germans. I could see it plainly enough in the moonlight. Then, after the shouting for our chaps to get back, I saw a big, burly, dark chap, with a queerly bent nose, making back for our trench. I'm practically certain he was not of our battalion; a fine big man, anyhow, with nothing on his head.

"It was queer to see him striding back, in that jerky, hesitating sort of way, as though a string were pulling him after the Boches but not strong enough to overcome the pressure the other way of discipline. He'd had his orders to get back. That trench was our objective.

"He was just on the edge of my hole, when he swung right round, facing the enemy, and I saw what he saw, twenty or thirty paces off. Two of our men were down, wounded, and three Boches were prodding at 'em with their bayonets, meaning to take 'em along back as prisoners. Two struggled up to their feet, and fell again. They'd nothing in their hands. The Germans were yelling at 'em to get on, and as one fell again a Boche kicked him on the side of the head.

"At that my big chap with the twisted nose let out a roar like an angry bull, and he made one bolt of it for those Germans. He fairly bounded over the broken ground. The Boches ran, too, and they yelled. One of 'em got clear away, but my dark chap stuck one through the back, and the other he just jumped on and brought down.

"The fire got a bit hotter, and I saw no more of the dark chap. But five minutes later the fire slackened again, and next thing I saw was my dark chap crawling past the side of my hole with one of those wounded men of ours on his back. I thought that was pretty good for him. But ten minutes later he came striding past me again, walking at his full height, and with a regular swing, as if he'd been crossing a parade ground instead of a ploughed-up No-Man's-Land with a dropping fire falling all across it."

HOPELESS HINDENBURG.

PLAIN TALK TO HIS IMPERIAL MASTER

According to a Zurich despatch to the "Agenzia Libera," Field-Marshal von Hindenburg had a very outspoken talk with the Kaiser on the occasion of the Emperor's recent visit to the Eastern front, frankly telling him that the situation of the German armies in the Eastern front had been seriously compromised by excessive withdrawals of men to reinforce the Western front. He also expressed himself very pessimistically about the fate of the Austrian armies by reason of the lamentable incapacity of the Austrian Generals. Hindenburg added, says the despatch, that, as a matter of obedience and discipline, he was prepared to accept the general command of the armies on the Eastern front, but he, nevertheless, realised that he would be leading an almost desperate cause.

GREAT BRITAIN'S RESOURCES

VICTORY ASSURED.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

On a motion for adjournment on August 22, in the Commons, Colonel Winston Churchill said the situation did not warrant the belief in a speedy end to the war. The brilliant fighting on the Somme and at Verdun had not appreciably changed the strategic alignment. The Germans had never been more numerous nor better equipped than they were to-day. The diminution of German reserves in relation to the Allies' growing power, however, constituted a secure foundation upon which they would build up a victorious conclusion. We, as Germany's most formidable antagonist, should coldly and scientifically arrange our national life to make a supreme effort to place our food supplies and prices on a war basis. The Government should charter all shipping.

Admiral Yates said the rise in freights was an absolute scandal. The Government should control food distribution and issue meat and bread tickets, which were preferable to the regulating of consumption by means of high prices.

Mr. Lloyd George, when questioned on the possibility of raising the military service age, said that this depended entirely upon the exigencies of the war. He assured the House that they meant to win the war by employing all the country's resources. That was the only consideration dominant with the Government. The initiative had been wrested from the enemy on the whole battle front east and west. Those who criticised the offensive did not realise the extent of the achievement, which had regained a considerable portion of French territory. The Allies' concentration of great forces had enabled them to hold the Germans while Russia dealt with the enemy. They must not look at the number of yards of regained territory but at the importance of the positions captured. Our losses were relatively low. The enemy were now on the defensive but it would be a mistake to assume we were nearing the end of the war, owing to the enemy's gigantic resources. We wanted all the endurance of our race in every part of the globe to convert the work begun in the past two months to a final and complete victory. Upon questions of effort and endurance depended whether the war would end next year. Though in the dim distance we are beginning to see the end, Great Britain and her Allies were marching and working together and they were assured of victory. Germany had missed her chance and she knew it.

WONDROUS WIRELESS.

YANKEE ANTHEM MAY BE HEARD ON POLE STAR.

The crowning achievement of wireless telephoning up to date has been a conversation between New York and Paris, which was overheard in Honolulu. But this is nothing, states Mr. John J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in an interview published in the New York "World."

"We use a conductor which connects up all creation," says Mr. Carty. "It is the ether. At a recent New York demonstration the music of the National Anthem went off into space with the velocity of light, and in forty-five years anyone who may be in the Pole Star may hear it."

HARA-KIRI IN LONDON.

JAPANESE OFFICER'S MESSAGE IN BLOOD.

A case of suicide in which the method of death was "hara-kiri," the common Japanese form of self-destruction, came on August 11 before the Hampstead coroner. The victim was Meijuro Tamura, aged about 40, a major in the Japanese army, who had come to England to study the language and professional subjects, and had been living at Gayton-road, Hampstead. He was a very nervous man, and had lately been depressed and had suffered from insomnia, but refused to have medical advice.

Captain Hiseo Tani, assistant Military Attaché at the Japanese Embassy, stated that on Tuesday he found on a table in the sitting-room a note in Tamura's handwriting, in which he said, "I pray for the health of all of you." He was lying on the floor dead with a razor clamped in his right hand and wounds on various parts of the body.

Inspector Tolson said that on a blanket on his bed Tamura had written in blood, in Japanese, "My age is 40 years."

The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind. Hara-kiri is commonly spoken of as the "happy dispatch," in confusion with a native euphemism for the act, which is a peculiarly repulsive one. It is permitted only to nobles and military officers, so that they may escape the indignity of a public execution or official disgrace.

"WANTED TO LOOK SMART."

EX-LIEUTENANT AND HIS OLD UNIFORM.

Ernest Richard Ferguson, aged thirty-one, an engineer, of Nassau-street, N.Y., was charged before Mr. Mead at Marlborough-street with being an unauthorised person found wearing a military uniform. Through Mr. Barrington Matthews, who appeared for him, he pleaded guilty.

Detective King (D) said he met the accused in the street in the uniform of a Second-Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers (Territorials). Knowing the prisoner, he arrested him. As a matter of fact, the accused held a commission in the Engineers but had been gazetted out.

Mr. Barrington Matthews said his client had, since he left the Army, been in financial straits, and had only one somewhat shabby suit of civilian clothes. Having an important appointment to keep, and desiring to be as smart as possible, he foolishly put on his discarded uniform. He had been detained by the police ever since Tuesday last, the date of his arrest. Mr. Mead sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment in the second division.

INSANITY IN SCOTLAND.

According to the second annual report of the General Board of Control for Scotland, of January this year, exclusive of insane persons maintained at home by their natural guardians, there were in Scotland 19,108 insane persons, of whom the authorities had official cognisance, including inmates of training schools for imbecile children.

PROGRESS IN AERIAL FIGHTING.

THE WORK OF THE ARMED PATROLS.

Almost every day now, write Messrs. Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper in the "Daily Chronicle," as the war by air, in common with that by land, grows on all fronts in its organised intensity, the value stands revealed of the armed aeroplane—the craft that is built for its one task; the fighting machine pure and simple. Not that the main concern of an air service is fighting. Its chief tasks, on the contrary, are, in the order of their importance: 1, scouting; 2, artillery control; and 3, the dropping of bombs. But the point is that you cannot undertake these tasks, nowadays, working regularly and successfully over an enemy's lines, unless you have the co-operation of fighting craft.

SCOUTS AND FIGHTING CRAFT.

In the early days of the war, for lack of anything better, airmen took ordinary scouting craft—preferably fast, single-seated machines—and ascended in them to fight, having as weapons nothing more deadly than a revolver or an automatic pistol. And their object, as a rule, in such preliminary combats, was to attack the aeroplanes the enemy was sending in over their lines to mark positions for his artillery. Land fire proved ineffective against these enemy observers; so there was nothing to do but attack them by air. It was not surprising, though, in view of the weapons used, and of the conditions that prevail in the air, that many of these first duels should have been inconclusive. But what it was shown could be accomplished, none the less, skilled pilots in fast aeroplanes, was that they might chase and harass enemy craft, and even if they could not cripple them with a lucky shot, force them at least to abandon their artillery direction or reconnaissance, and make for the shelter of their own lines.

Besides automatic pistols or revolvers, repeating rifles were used also in the air; but these were not suitable for single-seated machines, unless they could be fixed so that the pilot might operate them with one hand, and have the other free for his controls. This difficulty was overcome, in some cases, by fixing rifles along the sides of the hull of a machine, so that they could be aimed and fired with one hand.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

From this crude stage was evolved a craft, either a high-speed monoplane or biplane, was equipped with a machine-gun firing straight ahead, and which could be handled in action by an airman who flew alone in the machine, and was gunner as well as pilot. Carrying as they did only one occupant, and being engine-powered, such machines would fly fast, and climb, dive, or manoeuvre quickly; and this rendered them a menace to enemy scouts; while the advantage of their machine-guns, as compared, say, with rifles or pistols, was that a stream of bullets could be turned upon an antagonist, during the critical moments of an encounter, with so much the better chance of a crippling hit.

The new armed machines, with their more powerful guns, represent the most formidable craft in the air to-day. But they are not likely to remain so long, even admitting the difficulty of building larger machines. Craft will be evolved there is no doubt, which will have guns of a greater calibre and range, and which will have an ability to fly longer distances without alighting, and at higher speeds—machines, indeed, which if such craft as we have dealt with are regarded as "destroyers," may be described perhaps as aerial cruisers. And it is from such improved craft that we should move—granted sufficient money and experience, and a reasonable time for experimental work—to a machine developing thousands of horse-power, and armed with aerial weapons far more deadly than those possessed to-day; a craft which should, in fact, justify even such a description as "the Dreadnought of the air."

PIRATES' RECKONING.

LORD CREWE DISCUSSES REPRISAL PROPOSALS.

Replying in the House of Lords on Aug. 15, to questions put by Lord Sydenham and Lord Beresford—the latter suggesting that some declaration should be made that for every ship sunk by a German submarine we should take a German ship after the war was over, and also that a large sum would be taken from the Germans to make reparation—the Marquis of Crewe stated that since May 4, the date when the German Government gave an undertaking to the American Government, four British and three neutral merchant ships had been sunk by submarines which were certainly, or most probably, German, and also another neutral ship was attacked by a torpedo without any warning being given. In the seven ships so sunk at least 46 lives had been lost and it was impossible to avoid the definite conclusion that in these seven cases there had been a clear violation of the undertaking which the German Government gave not to sink ships without warning.

On the general principle of what steps should be taken, this was a matter which concerned not only ourselves, but our Allies—he meant not only the question of destruction by submarines, but the various instances of departure from the rules of civilised warfare of which the Germans had been so frequently guilty. These had to be considered in concert with our Allies, and it was only after full discussion with them that the Government would be able to arrive at a declaration of their intentions for the future or of any determination to take immediate action.

Mr. N. M. Mazumdar delivered last week two lectures under the auspices of the Baroda Industrial Club. The first lecture was on "Essentials of Industrial Progress" when Mr. G. B. Ambekar presided. The second was on "Social Work in a City" under the presidency of Dewas Bahadur V. M. Samarth.

Quadrangular Match FINAL

(PRESIDENCY V. PARSIS.)

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COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.	
OPENING TONE AND PRICES.	
(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)	
Total Imports	Liverpool, Sept. 11th, 10,000
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—	
Months	To-day's opening price.
September	9.15
Oct.-Nov.	9.10
Nov.-Dec.	9.08
Dec.-Jan.	9.04
Jan.-Feb.	9.01
Feb.-Mar.	8.97
Mar.-Apr.	8.93
Apr.-May	8.89
May-June	8.85
June-July	8.81
July-Aug.	8.77

AMERICAN MARKETS.	
New York, Sept. 9th.	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	28,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	1,000
Demand Bills	4.75-75
Silver Commercial Bars	65

MONEY MARKET.	
London, Sept. 9th.	
Bar Silver Spot	52 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small Offerings—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England rate 6 per cent. since 1914 July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/et	58
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/et	51 13/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	61
Interest day to day loans	61
7 day market loans	41
Cable 2 1/2	60 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2	70 1/2
Indian Stock 5 1/2 Sterling Loan	70 1/2
Government Securities	70 1/2
Ex. On London at Paris France	27 08

WAR LOANS.	
London, Sept. 9th.	
3 1/2 1925-1928	68 1/2
4 1/2 1925-1945	59 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.	
London, Sept. 9th.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs.	73/6
C. I. F. September Sellers	
Barilla Russo—62 lbs. 1 Wheat Earl Sept.	70/6
Sellers	

BARLEY.	
Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct.	
51	

SEEDS.	
Rapesed, Ferropore, usual Boli 416 lbs.	
65/-	
Rapesed, Brown, Casapora 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Nonsal.	
416/-	
Lined Ramay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship.	
70/-	
Sept.-Oct. Sellers	
Tork Rapesed Sept.-Oct. Value	60

LINSSEED.	
Shusud Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	
76/-	
Linsud Afloat for United Kingdom	120/00

METALS.	
English Best Selected Copper	
£195/-	
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£110/-
Copper Brasses	£140/-
Yellow Metal	45
Hard Solder	18/9
The Plates (C. C. 14" x 20" 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4' x 8' 0" 1/2 Liverpool	£25-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£24-6-0

FREIGHT.	
Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.	
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta.	£2/0
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec. Value	24/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec. Value	25
(Delayed in transmission)	

RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. Sellers	
3/2	
Plantation First Latex Crepe, October Sellers	2/3 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.
The market was closed on account of the Parsi New Year Day.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 9th September 1916:—	
Cotton	2,252 Bales.
Wheat	21,170 cwt.
Linsud	13,537 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	275 "
Ginjellyseed	456 "
Poppyseed	551 "
Groundnuts	1,872 "
Castorseed	2,871 "
Rice	10,337 "
Myrabollams	86 "
Cottonseed	4,033 "
Mowroseed	241 "
Gram	1,564 "
Joovar	1,606 "
Barley	1,172 "

A FAMILY LIE.

KAISER COPIES HIS GRANDFATHER.

Apropos of the Kaiser's oft-repeated declaration that he did not will this war, a correspondent of the "Times" points out that he is following the example of his revered grandfather.

"That was the German myth in 1870, generally swallowed by a credulous world, until the history of the forged telegram exploded it. But it was also the myth in 1866, when the Austrians were the criminals. Have we not William I's word for his innocence? On June 18 he declared in his manifesto that 'he had done all in his power to spare Prussia the sufferings and sacrifices of a war. This,' he added, 'is known to my people and to God, who sees the heart. . . . We have no choice, we must fight for our existence.'"

"Unfortunately von Moltke contradicts his august master point blank. The war of 1866 (he writes) did not take place because the existence of Prussia was threatened, or in obedience to public opinion or to the voice of the people. It was a war which was foreseen long before, which was prepared with deliberation and recognised as necessary by the Cabinet, not in order to obtain territorial aggrandisement or material advantages, but in order to secure the establishment of Prussian hegemony in Germany."

"The lie on the lips of the pious Hohenzollern to-day is the same as the lie put into the mouth of the pious Hohenzollern of 1866. The only difference is that the Austrians, who were then the victims, are now its guarantors. The charge of lies is piquant and instructive."

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

QUESTION OF DAMAGES REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.

(Before Justice Macleod.)
THE PROSPECT MILLS COY., LTD., Plaintiffs
V. MESSRS. ADAMJEE PIRBHOY
AND SONS, Defendants.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 11,425-4-1 alleged to be the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendants' breach of two contracts dated the 26th March, 1914, and 23rd September, 1914.

On the 26th of March, 1914 the defendants agreed to purchase from the mills 25,000 lbs. of yarn No. 24 on bobbins at eight and three-quarter annas per lb. subject to certain terms and conditions. The plaintiffs alleged that as the defendants purchased yarn on bobbins, and as one of the conditions of the contract was that empty bobbins were to be returned the very next day after delivery the practice between the parties was for the defendants to telephone to the plaintiffs from time to time as to the exact quantity they would require from day to day so that the plaintiffs could manufacture only such quantities as were required by the defendants. They accommodated the defendants in this manner with a view to ensure the return of the empty bobbins the next day. The defendants took delivery of 4,906 lbs. upto the 10th of August when the defendants asked the plaintiffs to cease manufacturing that kind of yarn alleging that they did not need it for some time. They, however, never thereafter gave any further orders for the delivery of such yarn and eventually repudiated their contract for the delivery of 51,000 lbs. of another lot of 51,000 lbs. of yarn No. 61 at 4 annas per lb. As to the first lot the plaintiffs refused to take delivery of any portion of that lot. Out of the other lot of 8,662 lbs. and repudiated the contract thereafter. The plaintiffs alleged that by the repudiation of the defendants the plaintiffs sustained a loss of Rs. 11,425-4-1 from the defendants.

The defendants admitted the two contracts but alleged that under the terms of the first contract the plaintiffs were bound to give delivery of 1,500 lbs. of yarn per day and they did not commence giving delivery of the same till 6th June. Between the 6th June and 10th on 23 different days the defendants delivered about these short deliveries and the plaintiffs stated that they were unable to deliver yarn according to the contract and the contract was thereupon put an end to by both the parties. There was a similar agreement to deliver 1,500 lbs. of yarn per day as regards the contract of the 23rd September. The plaintiffs alleged that they were bound to give delivery of 1,500 lbs. of yarn per day and they did not commence giving delivery of the same till 6th June. 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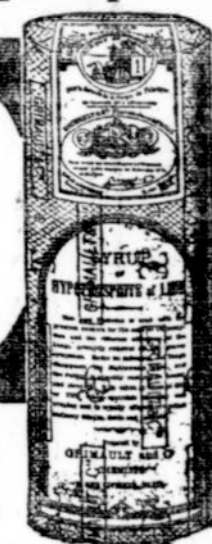
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